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LETTER FROM DR. BREED.

*The United States Peace Fund and New Peace Societies.
A New Departure.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1890.

Dear Sir—Replying to your letter I send herewith an additional statement of the plan for a United States Peace Fund. All our peace societies can co-operate in regard to arbitration. But the question of non-resistance better be left to the churches. It is impracticable for the State which requires police resistance.

Our new plan for promoting peace must be national and not entangled by politics or religion. We propose to organize State and other peace societies, each having a treasury collected from numerous memberships and small annual contributions to pay for lectures and canvassing. When we have a sufficient number of these new societies in operation, let them and the old peace societies appoint trustees to control the proposed Peace Fund, after said trustees have been incorporated by Congress as the United States Peace Society. This machinery is simple, yet complete and practicable.

In time of profound peace, when the passions of men are not excited, our people, including the G. A. R., are strongly in favor of permanent peace by international arbitration as shown by resolution of Congress in 1874.

Our late baptism of blood left less occasion for Ladd or Dymond or ministers of the Gospel, who never saw a battle, to teach our people the horrors of war or the blessings of peace. One day's experience in battle taught a stronger lesson to the mourning hearth-stones North and South than theoretical peace men could teach in seven generations.

Gen. Grant, our great peacemaker, and Gen. Sheridan were in favor of peace by arbitration. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard and other great soldiers are of the same opinion. So are our leading statesmen. The public sentiment is ripe for peace reform, but we need organization of the people to influence legislation. Therefore, the above plan will enable a few earnest workers to start the grandest practical peace movement that has been conceived by Christendom.

Our first international step should be a new treaty with Great Britain requiring arbitration in the settlement of controversies between the two countries.

Your friend, DANIEL BREED.

COLUMBUS OHIO, March 20, 1890.

Dear Sir—Your circular and the enclosed duly received. My warmest sympathy is with the efforts that are being made for Peace. I frequently speak in its favor. I recently preached to a large congregation a sermon on Peace that was cordially received, while many were astonished at the great war systems of Christendom. I am not situated so as to aid the Peace Society at present, except by voice and influence. I should be heartily glad to attend the annual meeting in the coming May, it having been twenty years this May since I attended the annual meeting in Boston. I spent that summer in New England, lecturing for the American Peace Society, and it was an experience to which I look back with interest. If the Lord opens the way, I should be glad to visit New England again. In the meantime, keep the white banner unfurled, and may the Angel of Peace constantly attend you.

Your friend, W. G. HUBBARD.

DR. WINDTHORST ON GERMANY.

London, March 24. The New York *Herald's* European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent at Berlin: In an interview last night with your correspondent Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Centre party in Germany, said: "‘*Das Centrum*’ stands in the middle between all parties and will accept the support of any other party which, when certain contingencies arise, it may deem best able to support it. The Centre would much prefer to further the affairs of Germany by a mutual good understanding with the Government, without, of course, conceding a single one of their principles. We will especially support, with the entire strength of our party, the policy of social reform inaugurated by the Kaiser. The new Reichstag will support the peace policy of the Government, and to the best of its ability. *Germany's interests are those of peace and can be furthered by peace, and by peace alone.* The idea of social reform will develop more and more. I am sorry Russia and America did not take part in the Labor Conference. Every State where there is not slavery but free labor is interested in the result of this conference. I and my friends were delighted at the Kaiser's having taken the initiative now, as the Pope had done before. *In this matter the Pope and the Kaiser are as one.* The agitation that leads to Socialism and Nihilism exists also where slavery exists, as in the East; only there it is not on the surface. Of a million votes cast for the Socialist candidates here, I do not believe more than 10, or at the most, 15 per cent. came from genuine Social Democrats. The larger portion were cast by workmen who think that the success of Socialism would benefit their condition, and who form the dissatisfied elements. I hope and pray for the success of the labor conference. It is impossible for one nation alone to do much to improve the condition of the workingman. If I had been President of the United States I should have sent one of the ablest men in the country over to watch and report about the success of the conference. The calling together of this labor conference will redound to the eternal glory of the Kaiser, even if no immediate good result. The idea has been put forth—it will not die. I do not understand the indifference of the United States on this point. It is true that the social problem is not so difficult with you, because it is less difficult to earn one's bread. The growth of Socialism may be attributed here, in great part, to the waning interest in religious matters, an indifference fostered, I am sorry to say, by the lack of religious instruction in the schools. As I said before, if the other parties do not support the Kaiser, we shall.

Social reform is the policy we always supported. It is the most important question at the end of this century, as the question of civil rights was of the last century. It is no time for any one to pull his nightcap over his eyes. The Kaiser carries the flag; we march behind him. We are in earnest. *It is herliger ernst* with us."

—We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Lucas, a sister of John Bright, known in both England and America as a eloquent and effective speaker on the subjects of temperance and peace.

—The delegates of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, to the Pan-American Congress, at Washington, have presented a resolution in favor of Arbitration as a means of preventing wars.